and arc being maintained in good condition;

(c) how many parks and lawns were developed during 1995-96; and

(d) what is the target for 1996-97, alongwith the details of places that have been developed and those which are yet to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) It is informed by the CPWD that the maintenance of existing lawn/parks has been examined and is found to be satisfactory within the constraints being faced in such maintenance.

(b) Civil works for development of 14 lawns/parks have been completed. Horticulture works are in progress and are being steadily improved. The work of development of 12 parks could not be taken up due to non-availability of funds.

(c) civil works for 19 lawn/parks were completed during 1995-96 and horticulture work is in progress.

(d) During 1996-97, one park each in Shahjahan Road and Moti Bagh has been taken up for development and the work is in progress.

Assistance for self Employment to Rural Youths in Gujarat

2148. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing any technical and entrepreneurship skills to rural youths belonging to families below the poverty line in Gujarat, to enable them to take up self employment;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the details of financial and material assistance being given to such youths in the State to achieve self employment and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRA-DEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment has started a scheme all over India including Gujarat namely Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) under IRDP on 15th August, 1979 which aims at providing basic technical and managerial skills to the rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment as well as wage employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied sectors, industries, services and business activities. TRYSEM plays an important role in facilitating diversification of activities taken up under IRDP. Diversification away from the primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors requires acquisition or upgradation of skills relevant to industries and business enterprise. The Rural Youth in the age group of 18—35 years from the families of BPL are enlisted for training under TRYSEM. The upper age limit of 35 years is relaxed to 45 years in case of widows, freed bonded labourers, freed convicts, persons displaced due to large development projects and cured leprosy patients. Under TRYSEM a minimum of 50% of selected youths should belong to the SCs/STs, communities and a minimum of 40% should be women. A minimum of 3% of trainees should be earmarked from physically handicapped persons. Expenditure on the scheme is shared on 50:50 basis between Centre and State Government.

(c) The financial assistance is given to trainee youths in the form of stipend and the trainer/training institutions are also given honorarium as per revised rates effective from June, 1994 as per details given below:

(I) Stipend per trainees per month

(a) Training in ITI, Community Polytechnic, Polytechnic Engg. Colleges, Toolroom, Technology Parks, National or States Level Technical Training Institutions, institutions run by reputed voluntary organisations and which are approved by Secretary (RD) of the State Government, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agriculture Colleges, Universities and other institutions specially approved by SLCC upto Rs. 500/-.

(b) Training in other recognised and registered institutions not covered by (a) upto Rs. 350/-.

(c) Training with master craftsmen upto Rs. 200/-.

(ii) Honorarium for training institutions mentioned in 1(a) per trainee per month upto Rs. 300/-

Honorarium for training institutions mentioned in (b) upto Rs. 200/-

(iii) Honorarium to master craftsman per trainee per month upto Rs. 100/-

(iv) Reward for master craftsman per trainee per course upto Rs. 50/-

(v) Allowance for raw material per trainee per course Rs. 75/- per month upto a maximum of Rs. 600/-

(vi) Allowance for toolkits upto Rs. 800/-

(vii) Daily allowance in the case of training for rural artisans under the scheme of Supply of Improved Toolkits Rs. 30 per day subject to a ceiling of Rs. 450/-

(viii) Distributions of sale proceeds of articles produced by the trainees during the training period:

50% to the trainee, 50% to the trainer or training institutions.

Production and demand of Petroleum Products

2149. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and demand of crude oil in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether production of crude oil has been increasing continuously;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the percentage of domestic demand of petroleum products likely to be met by indigenous production; and

(e) the manner in which the full demand for crude oil is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T. R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The crude oil production and its demand by refineries has been increasing during the last three years as given under—

(Fiqures in MMT)

	Production of crude oil	Demand of crude oil by refineries
1993-94	27.026	54.3
1994-95	32.24	56.4
1995-96	35.15	58.7

(d) Approximately 41.6% of the demand for crude oil is likely to be met through indigenous production during 1996-97.

(e) The demand of crude oil over and above indigenous availability is to be met through imports.